

## **Fresh Citrus Situation**

**Total Northern Hemisphere citrus production in 2001/02 is estimated at 47.6 million tons, only slightly ahead of the previous year. Although some key producing countries are reporting gains, weather developments in other countries have offset any increase. U.S. production in 2001/02 is estimated at 15.0 million tons, only 1 percent ahead of last year. Cuba's production of citrus has been drastically reduced as a result of Hurricane Michelle. Greece's citrus crops took a severe blow as a result of the snows and freezing temperatures during the first part of January 2002.**

### **Northern Hemisphere**

#### **United States**

Total citrus production in 2001/02 is estimated at 15.0 million tons, up 1 percent from the previous year. Orange production is forecast to increase to 11.4 million tons, grapefruit production to increase to 2.3 million tons, and tangerine production to increase to 476,000 tons, while lemon production is down nearly 5 percent to 865,000 tons, and lime production continues to decrease, estimated at only 6,000 tons in 2001/02.

Total U.S. exports of citrus are forecast at 1.1 million tons, 1 percent ahead of the 2000/01 level. Oranges are estimated to account for 53 percent of exports, grapefruit 36 percent, and lemons 10 percent. Small amounts of tangerines and limes make up the rest. Although the California navel crop is down 11 percent in 2001/02, the U.S. orange export market situation remains favorable. U.S. exports of oranges in November-October 2000/01 were 566,976 tons, an increase of 9 percent from the previous year. Although Canada remains the largest export destination, seven of the top ten destinations are in Asia, and they collectively accounted for 66 percent of total U.S. exports. U.S. exports of grapefruit are forecast at 395,000 tons in 2001/02, an increase of nearly 2 percent from 2000/01. Japan remains the largest export destination for U.S. grapefruit, accounting for 51 percent of the total in 2000/01.

U.S. imports of citrus are forecast down to 335,000 tons, a drop of 60,000 tons from the 2000/01 level. Although U.S. imports of oranges are forecast to remain stable, several factors will affect the imports of other citrus. U.S. imports of tangerines in 2001/02 are forecast at only 60,000 tons, down from 100,000 tons the previous year. Early in December 2001, USDA banned the imports of clementines from Spain after the discovery of live Mediterranean fruit fly larvae in the Spanish fruit in several U.S. states. This ban occurred during the peak shipping season for Spain's exporters. U.S. imports of lemons are forecast at 20,000 tons in 2001/02, a decline of nearly 40 percent from the previous year. U.S. imports of lemons had climbed to 33,000 tons in 2000/01 after Argentina was granted access to the U.S. market. However,

a court decision in September 2001 ruled against USDA's import protocol and imports of lemons from Argentina were halted. U.S. imports of limes during 2001/02 are forecast at 180,000 tons, down 8,000 tons from 2000/01.

In fiscal year (FY) 2001 the citrus industry received approximately \$5.3 million to conduct promotions overseas under the USDA's Market Access Program (MAP). The MAP has been instrumental in expanding markets for U.S. citrus in Canada, France, Poland, UK, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Austria/Switzerland, Belgium/Netherlands, Scandinavia, Singapore, and Malaysia. Consumer and trade promotions are developed for fresh oranges, fresh grapefruit, lemons, orange juice, and grapefruit juice.

A new allocation of MAP funds will take place in June 2002. The industry shares the cost of promotions under the program. In addition to MAP funds, the citrus industry received USDA funds for market research under the Emerging Markets Program and for market development under the Section 108 program.

## **Cuba**

Cuba's citrus production for 2001/02 was significantly damaged when Hurricane Michelle ripped through the island in early November, during the peak of the grapefruit harvesting period. The storm passed east of Jaguey Grande, Cuba's largest citrus production area. Cuba's total citrus production during 2001/02 is estimated at 527,000 tons, down 32 percent from a year ago. Cuba's production of citrus had been expected to total 900,000 tons, a healthy increase from the 2000/01 level. Orange production is estimated at 340,000 tons, down 24 percent from a year ago. Grapefruit production is estimated at 175,000 tons, a significant drop from the 310,000-ton level a year ago. Prior to the hurricane damage, Cuba had been expected to be the world's third-largest producer of grapefruit. Citrus production will also be affected in the future, as the hurricane destroyed trees and caused the trees to drop their fruit.

According to reports, Cuba in recent years has diverted a growing percentage of its citrus crop to processed products. According to sources, in 1999/2000, almost half of the orange output and almost all of the grapefruit output, was sent to processing. The hurricane also damaged processing facilities. Cuba is a major player in the grapefruit juice market.

## **Greece**

Extreme weather conditions, including snow storms, frost and low temperatures, during the first week of January 2002 have significantly hurt Greece's citrus production. Greece's citrus production for 2001/02 is estimated at 655,000 tons, a drop of nearly half the previous year's level. According to sources, the regions which were hit the hardest were Evia, Central Greece, Northern Peloponnesse, Central Macedonia, and Crete. The orange crop for 2001/02 is estimated at 500,000 tons, down from 975,000 in 2000/01.

Farmers were keeping oranges on the tree rather than harvesting them, in anticipation of higher prices. Lemon production is estimated at 80,000 tons, down 50,000 tons from the previous year. Tangerines and most of the clementines were harvested before the severe weather hit production areas.

As a result of the lower production numbers, Greece's exports of citrus will be significantly reduced as well. Exports are forecast at only 225,000 tons, nearly half the previous year's level. During calendar year 2000, only 16 percent of Greece's oranges went to other EU countries; 33 percent went to East European countries.

## **Spain**

Spain's total 2001/02 citrus crop is forecast to reach 4.8 million tons, about 3 percent lower than last year. Orange production is forecast to remain near last year's level of 2.7 million tons. Lemon production is expected to increase about 9 percent, while tangerines will decrease by 10 percent. In Castellon, there has been a decrease in area planted because some former citrus areas are becoming industrialized, and because that region is affected by tristeza, a serious plant disease. High temperatures in May affected the regular setting of the fruit, while hailstorms in early May damaged the trees. High temperatures in October and the beginning of November contributed to an early ripening of fruit. Warm weather also increased the presence of Mediterranean fruit fly. In addition, frost and rains in December affected some of the citrus crop.

Total area devoted to citrus production remains relatively constant, with some orange area being replaced by tangerine groves. Production in Valencia (about 66 percent of output) continues to account for the majority of Spain's citrus crop, followed by Andalucia and Murcia.

Total Spanish citrus exports during calendar year 2000 were 3.3 million tons, almost 18 percent higher than the previous year. About 80 percent is exported to other EU countries. Total citrus exports during 2001/02 are forecast to decline about 5 percent to 2.5 million tons. Most of the reduction is forecast to occur in the export of clementines. The ban recently imposed by the United States on the import of clementines from Spain due to medfly-related problems is expected to result in a drop in Spain's exports of about 14 percent.

## **Italy**

Italy's citrus production for the 2001/02 marketing year is forecast at 3.3 million tons. This is an 8-percent increase from the 2000/01 level. The increased production is due to more favorable weather conditions, which helped yields to recover. In fact, while overall citrus planted area remained stable, orange orchards declined slightly and mandarin orchards dropped, but clementine and grapefruit crops increased.

The increase in grapefruit output is due to increased planted area as orange and lemon producers,

especially in the Calabria region in southern Italy, replaced some of their "blonde" oranges with grapefruit, which has better market potential. Producers are planting more pink grapefruit varieties to meet consumer demand for sweeter grapefruit. The market prospects for Italian oranges have declined over the last several years, due mainly to strong competition in the European market from Spain and marketing inefficiencies. Italy's citrus producers have been unable to set up a marketing organization that is efficient enough to satisfy the needs of the large distribution companies both in Italy and in Northern and Eastern Europe. Italy has had some success marketing its Tarocco variety, a blood orange with red pulp that is unique to southern Italy and Sicily, as a specialty item. However, the Tarocco is only harvested from December to March so the Italian traders are unable to supply their customers during the full marketing season and they have not been able to capitalize on its uniqueness to build a strong seasonal demand.

In Italy, citrus fruit consumption is very dependent on availability and price, with consumers willing to substitute other fruits based on price and a wish for variety. Consumption for 2001/02 is forecast to grow because of a large supply, especially for oranges. Grapefruit consumption has risen in Italy in recent years and is forecast to rise in 2001/02, too. The consumption increase is mainly due to a larger supply of pink grapefruit that is strongly preferred by consumers. For 2001/02, Italy's citrus exports are expected to increase further except for lemons, which have remained stable since 1999. The major markets for orange exports continue to be mainly EU countries and Switzerland.

Italy's citrus imports in 2001/02 are forecast to decline about 4 percent to 179,000 tons. Italy's importers of oranges have started to shift their source to countries outside the EU. Imports from South Africa, Cyprus, and Argentina increased strongly, whereas imports from Spain declined. Italy's grapefruit imports in 2001/02 are forecast at 30,000 tons, unchanged from the preliminary 2000/02 level. Israel remains the major supplier of grapefruit to Italy, while imports from the United States dropped due to the high value of the dollar. However, it is believed that small quantities of U.S. grapefruit are transhipped through other EU ports and thus do not show up on trade statistics.

## **Mexico**

Total citrus production in Mexico during 2001/02 is estimated at 5.0 million tons, down nearly 8 percent from the previous year. Orange production for 2001/02 is forecast at 3.1 million tons, a decrease of 11 percent compared to 2000/01, due to the alternate bearing nature of the crop. Also, Veracruz had weather-related problems that will hurt production. The third and fourth blooms were affected by untimely rainfall and warm weather, which reduced flowering and fruit set for the last part of the season. However, orange trees had good first and second blooms in Veracruz, due to timely rainfall. It is expected that the Valencia harvest will be good, although not as large as the 2000/01 crop. Production in San Luis Potosí was also affected by untimely rainfall. Production will also be affected because some areas in Veracruz have been abandoned due to low market prices and high input costs. The 2001/02 forecast for oranges destined for processing is 370,000 tons, a 12-percent increase compared to 2000/01, due to industry expectations of higher international frozen concentrate orange juice prices (FCOJ).

## **Japan**

Japan's economic recession will affect the sales of citrus products in 2001/02. Japan's imports of oranges during 2001/02 are forecast at 130,000 tons, down from 132,000 tons imported in 2000/01. Grapefruit imports are forecast to increase marginally to 275,000 tons with approximately 187,000 tons coming from Florida. The Japanese lemon market is fairly stable, with imports of approximately 90,000 tons forecast for 2001/02.

With the economic downturn, Japan's consumers began belt-tightening their family food spending, carefully selecting products and looking for the best value for the price. Consumption of citrus products has been declining marginally. This trend is likely to continue in the 2001/02 season, assuming the current market situation continues. Without continued high-quality products and price reductions, increased sales of citrus are unlikely.

## **Korea**

Through November 2001, fresh orange imports totaled 91,192 tons, of which 88,975 tons came from the United States. An estimated 32,041 tons of the total entered under the reduced tariff Minimum Market Access (MMA) quota. The MMA quota for 2001 was 40,046 tons. The Cheju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (CCGAC), administrators of Korea's MMA citrus quota, started auctioning off MMA quota shares in June this year. Four such quota auctions netted awards of 4,140 tons. Though CCGAC had stated earlier in the year that the 2001 MMA quota would be filled, that did not happen. For the second consecutive year, out-of-quota imports exceeded the in-quota amount.

Several events in 2002 may help U.S. orange sales to Korea. The FIFA World Cup games and a Presidential election, coupled with a stable foreign currency should provide strong stimuli for greater citrus demand. The United States' ability to provide quality fruit at a reasonable price should enable it to continue to attract the Korean consumer and to maintain a favored supplier position.

## **China**

China's citrus production for 2001/02 is expected to increase by 10 percent to 8.8 million tons due to good weather conditions and the alternating production year cycle. Tangerine production accounts for about 67 percent of total citrus production, or 5.9 million tons. Orange production accounts for 33 percent of total citrus production, or 2.9 million tons. China can produce good quality citrus, but the quality quickly declines after harvesting due to excessive handling during distribution and sales. Post-harvest practices of washing, waxing, and packing tend to be rare. Approximately 80 percent of China's citrus is harvested during November and December. China's processing industry uses between 5 and 10 percent of the citrus

crop each year. The amount of citrus used for canning this year should increase compared to last year, because of the larger crop. Canned fruit is the main processed citrus product and mandarin oranges are the variety of choice for most canners.

While China's citrus exports exceed its imports, exports are mostly comprised of fresh tangerines and canned citrus. When these two products are not considered, China's imports are greater. The United States still is China's main source of imported oranges. During the year 2001, most tariffs on imported fresh citrus and processed citrus products decreased, but most cuts were small. By the year 2004, fresh citrus tariffs are scheduled to fall to 12 percent.

### **Southern Hemisphere**

Forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere are unavailable at this time.

*(This article was prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, and, in particular, reports of Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information. The FAS Attaché Report search engine contains reports on the Fresh Citrus industries for more than 10 countries, including Argentina, Brazil, China, Greece, Italy, and Spain. For information on production and trade, contact Debra A. Pumphrey at 202-720-8899.)*

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**TOTAL CITRUS**

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
		(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Cyprus						
	1999/00	301	0	98	152	51
	2000/01	207	0	88	77	42
	2001/02	215	0	94	77	44
Egypt						
	1999/00	2,470	0	235	2,194	41
	2000/01	2,438	0	248	2,146	44
	2001/02	2,475	0	258	2,172	45
Gaza						
	1999/00	124	0	64	60	6
	2000/01	124	0	64	60	6
	2001/02	124	0	64	60	6
Greece						
	1999/00	1,250	12	321	545	396
	2000/01	1,190	12	437	473	292
	2001/02	655	36	225	313	153
Israel						
	1999/00	800	15	254	177	384
	2000/01	664	0	205	145	314
	2001/02	667	0	220	150	297
Italy						
	1999/00	2,899	196	238	1,699	1,158
	2000/01	3,022	186	255	1,744	1,209
	2001/02	3,260	179	270	1,852	1,317
Morocco						
	1999/00	1,478	0	636	665	177
	2000/01	1,045	0	399	568	78
	2001/02	1,135	0	500	585	50
Spain						
	1999/00	5,433	79	3,099	1,305	1,108
	2000/01	4,941	117	2,668	1,447	943
	2001/02	4,815	115	2,540	1,470	920
Turkey						
	1999/00	2,502	17	401	1,652	466
	2000/01	2,672	33	471	1,614	620
	2001/02	2,595	20	500	1,552	563
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1999/00	17,257	319	5,346	8,449	3,787
	2000/01	16,303	348	4,835	8,274	3,548
	2001/02	15,941	350	4,671	8,231	3,395
Other Northern Hemisphere						
China						
	1999/00	9,708	21	156	8,969	604
	2000/01	8,039	51	182	7,678	230
	2001/02	8,832	57	210	8,335	344
Cuba						
	1999/00	769	0	30	154	585
	2000/01	779	0	35	159	585
	2001/02	527	0	10	77	440
Japan						
	1999/00	1,817	500	5	2,027	285
	2000/01	1,504	503	5	1,876	126
	2001/02	1,636	508	5	2,004	135

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**TOTAL CITRUS**

<b>Country/Year 3/</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Imports</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Consumption 2/</b>	<b>Processed</b>
	<b>(1,000 Metric tons)</b>				
<b>South Korea</b>					
1999/00	635	1	6	597	33
2000/01	563	1	8	529	27
2001/02	640	2	10	562	70
<b>Mexico</b>					
1999/00	5,218	42	277	4,274	709
2000/01	5,380	33	267	4,514	632
2001/02	4,975	33	274	4,062	672
<b>United States</b>					
1999/00	15,673	328	1,051	3,068	11,882
2000/01	14,871	395	1,086	3,207	10,973
2001/02	15,042	335	1,099	2,965	11,313
<b>Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	33,820	892	1,525	19,089	14,098
2000/01	31,136	983	1,583	17,963	12,573
2001/02	31,652	935	1,608	18,005	12,974
<b>Total Northern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	51,077	1,211	6,871	27,538	17,885
2000/01	47,439	1,331	6,418	26,237	16,121
2001/02	47,593	1,285	6,279	26,236	16,369
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>					
<b>Argentina</b>					
1999/00	2,581	20	289	1,178	1,134
2000/01	2,706	14	408	1,187	1,125
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Australia</b>					
1999/00	616	11	139	188	300
2000/01	428	13	91	180	170
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Brazil</b>					
1999/00	17,136	0	90	5,418	11,628
2000/01	14,117	0	122	4,488	9,507
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>South Africa</b>					
1999/00	1,417	2	770	215	434
2000/01	1,510	2	820	300	392
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Southern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	21,750	33	1,288	6,999	13,496
2000/01	18,761	29	1,441	6,155	11,194
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total World</b>					
1999/00	72,827	1,244	8,159	34,537	31,381
2000/01	66,200	1,360	7,859	32,392	27,315
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.



**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**FRESH ORANGES**

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
(1,000 Metric tons)						
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Cyprus	1999/00	237	0	59	143	35
	2000/01	129	0	40	65	24
	2001/02	140	0	50	65	25
Egypt	1999/00	1,637	0	208	1,406	23
	2000/01	1,610	0	225	1,357	28
	2001/02	1,642	0	230	1,382	30
Gaza 4/						
	1999/00	105	0	50	55	0
	2000/01	105	0	50	55	0
	2001/02	105	0	50	55	0
Greece	1999/00	1,040	1	267	394	380
	2000/01	975	1	371	328	277
	2001/02	500	1	180	180	141
Israel	1999/00	327	10	89	96	152
	2000/01	225	0	71	69	85
	2001/02	220	0	77	70	73
Italy	1999/00	1,750	57	135	1,042	630
	2000/01	1,800	59	143	1,106	610
	2001/02	1,980	55	150	1,185	700
Morocco	1999/00	845	0	298	417	130
	2000/01	693	0	240	415	38
	2001/02	725	0	300	375	50
Spain	1999/00	2,828	77	1,484	641	780
	2000/01	2,688	110	1,400	700	698
	2001/02	2,700	100	1,400	730	670
Turkey	1999/00	1,100	0	102	888	110
	2000/01	1,070	0	115	848	107
	2001/02	1,040	0	130	806	104
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1999/00	9,869	145	2,692	5,082	2,240
	2000/01	9,295	170	2,655	4,943	1,867
	2001/02	9,052	156	2,567	4,848	1,793
Other Northern Hemisphere						
China						
	1999/00	3,236	19	8	3,085	162
	2000/01	2,907	49	3	2,893	60
	2001/02	2,924	55	3	2,918	58
Cuba	1999/00	440	0	10	100	330
	2000/01	450	0	15	105	330
	2001/02	340	0	5	50	285
Japan	1999/00	21	129	0	148	2
	2000/01	19	132	0	149	2
	2001/02	19	130	0	147	2

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**FRESH ORANGES**

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
<b>Mexico</b>					
1999/00	3,385	32	11	2,996	410
2000/01	3,500	22	19	3,173	330
2001/02	3,100	22	20	2,732	370
<b>United States 5/</b>					
1999/00	11,876	48	519	1,495	9,910
2000/01	11,293	55	567	1,671	9,110
2001/02	11,422	55	580	1,417	9,480
<b>Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	18,958	228	548	7,824	10,814
2000/01	18,169	258	604	7,991	9,832
2001/02	17,805	262	608	7,264	10,195
<b>Total Northern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	28,827	373	3,240	12,906	13,054
2000/01	27,464	428	3,259	12,934	11,699
2001/02	26,857	418	3,175	12,112	11,988
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>					
<b>Argentina</b>					
1999/00	789	12	41	620	140
2000/01	861	7	98	626	144
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Australia</b>					
1999/00	616	11	139	188	300
2000/01	428	13	91	180	170
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Brazil</b>					
1999/00	17,136	0	90	5,418	11,628
2000/01	14,117	0	122	4,488	9,507
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>South Africa 6/</b>					
1999/00	1,119	1	570	197	353
2000/01	1,150	1	580	270	301
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Southern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	19,660	24	840	6,423	12,421
2000/01	16,556	21	891	5,564	10,122
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total World</b>					
1999/00	48,487	397	4,080	19,329	25,475
2000/01	44,020	449	4,150	18,498	21,821
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

4/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges.

5/ Includes Temples.

6/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**FRESH TANGERINES**

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
(1,000 Metric tons)						
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Egypt						
	1999/00	478	0	10	463	5
	2000/01	481	0	8	471	2
	2001/02	483	0	10	473	0
Greece						
	1999/00	85	0	30	51	4
	2000/01	85	0	34	49	2
	2001/02	75	0	30	43	2
Israel						
	1999/00	120	0	35	40	45
	2000/01	86	0	30	30	26
	2001/02	96	0	36	33	27
Italy						
	1999/00	594	72	67	414	185
	2000/01	592	56	74	376	198
	2001/02	640	53	79	404	210
Morocco 4/						
	1999/00	511	0	272	229	10
	2000/01	222	0	99	123	0
	2001/02	400	0	200	200	0
Spain						
	1999/00	2,070	2	1,400	410	262
	2000/01	1,779	7	1,150	450	186
	2001/02	1,600	15	990	440	185
Turkey						
	1999/00	500	0	121	329	50
	2000/01	560	0	157	347	56
	2001/02	550	0	170	325	55
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1999/00	4,358	74	1,935	1,936	561
	2000/01	3,805	63	1,552	1,846	470
	2001/02	3,844	68	1,515	1,918	479
Other Northern Hemisphere						
China						
	1999/00	6,472	2	148	5,884	442
	2000/01	5,132	2	179	4,785	170
	2001/02	5,908	2	207	5,417	286
Cuba						
	1999/00	5	0	0	5	0
	2000/01	5	0	0	5	0
	2001/02	2	0	0	2	0
Japan 5/						
	1999/00	1,704	9	5	1,428	280
	2000/01	1,398	13	5	1,285	121
	2001/02	1,532	13	5	1,410	130
South Korea						
	1999/00	635	1	6	597	33
	2000/01	563	1	8	529	27
	2001/02	640	2	10	562	70

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**FRESH TANGERINES**

<b>Country/Year 3/</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Imports</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Consumption 2/</b>	<b>Processed</b>
	<b>(1,000 Metric tons)</b>				
<b>United States 6/</b>					
1999/00	505	96	28	366	207
2000/01	421	100	14	350	157
2001/02	476	60	10	360	166
<b>Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	9,321	108	187	8,280	962
2000/01	7,519	116	206	6,954	475
2001/02	8,558	77	232	7,751	652
<b>Total Northern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	13,679	182	2,122	10,216	1,523
2000/01	11,324	179	1,758	8,800	945
2001/02	12,402	145	1,747	9,669	1,131
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>					
<b>Argentina</b>					
1999/00	438	0	25	377	36
2000/01	474	0	32	404	38
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Southern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	438	0	25	377	36
2000/01	474	0	32	404	38
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total World</b>					
1999/00	14,117	182	2,147	10,593	1,559
2000/01	11,798	179	1,790	9,204	983
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Forecast

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

4/ Clementines only

5/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan, but also including mandarin hybrids.

6/ Includes tangelos which account for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. Export and import data include mandarins.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**FRESH GRAPEFRUIT**

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed	
(1,000 Metric tons)						
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Cyprus	1999/00	36	0	23	3	10
	2000/01	53	0	34	7	12
	2001/02	50	0	30	7	13
Gaza	1999/00	10	0	5	5	0
	2000/01	10	0	5	5	0
	2001/02	10	0	5	5	0
Israel	1999/00	324	5	121	23	185
	2000/01	322	0	95	25	202
	2001/02	320	0	98	27	195
Italy	1999/00	12	28	3	35	2
	2000/01	20	30	5	40	5
	2001/02	30	30	8	45	7
Turkey	1999/00	140	0	72	54	14
	2000/01	135	0	86	36	13
	2001/02	140	0	90	36	14
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1999/00	522	33	224	120	211
	2000/01	540	30	225	113	232
	2001/02	550	30	231	120	229
Other Northern Hemisphere						
Cuba	1999/00	310	0	20	35	255
	2000/01	310	0	20	35	255
	2001/02	175	0	5	15	155
Japan	1999/00	0	270	0	270	0
	2000/01	0	274	0	274	0
	2001/02	0	275	0	275	0
Mexico	1999/00	240	9	2	215	32
	2000/01	250	10	3	223	34
	2001/02	225	10	4	197	34
United States	1999/00	2,506	6	394	649	1,469
	2000/01	2,240	19	388	610	1,261
	2001/02	2,273	20	395	625	1,273
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere						
	1999/00	3,056	285	416	1,169	1,756
	2000/01	2,800	303	411	1,142	1,550
	2001/02	2,673	305	404	1,112	1,462
Total Northern Hemisphere						
	1999/00	3,578	318	640	1,289	1,967
	2000/01	3,340	333	636	1,255	1,782
	2001/02	3,223	335	635	1,232	1,691

# FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/

## FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
		(1,000 Metric tons)				
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>						
<b>Argentina</b>						
	1999/00	189	8	18	99	80
	2000/01	191	7	24	93	81
	2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>South Africa</b>						
	1999/00	186	1	134	9	44
	2000/01	240	1	180	10	51
	2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Southern Hemisphere</b>						
	1999/00	375	9	152	108	124
	2000/01	431	8	204	103	132
	2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total World</b>						
	1999/00	3,953	327	792	1,397	2,091
	2000/01	3,771	341	840	1,358	1,914
	2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**FRESH LEMONS**

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
(1,000 Metric tons)						
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Cyprus						
	1999/00	28	0	16	6	6
	2000/01	25	0	14	5	6
	2001/02	25	0	14	5	6
Gaza						
	1999/00	9	0	9	0	6
	2000/01	9	0	9	0	6
	2001/02	9	0	9	0	6
Greece						
	1999/00	125	11	24	100	12
	2000/01	130	11	32	96	13
	2001/02	80	35	15	90	10
Israel						
	1999/00	18	0	1	15	2
	2000/01	16	0	0	15	1
	2001/02	17	0	0	15	2
Italy						
	1999/00	543	39	33	208	341
	2000/01	610	41	33	222	396
	2001/02	610	41	33	218	400
Morocco						
	1999/00	112	0	66	9	37
	2000/01	120	0	60	20	40
	2001/02	0	0	0	0	0
Spain						
	1999/00	520	0	214	254	52
	2000/01	460	0	117	297	46
	2001/02	500	0	150	300	50
Turkey						
	1999/00	762	17	106	381	292
	2000/01	907	33	113	383	444
	2001/02	865	20	110	385	390
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1999/00	2,117	67	469	973	748
	2000/01	2,277	85	378	1038	952
	2001/02	2,106	96	331	1013	864
Other Northern Hemisphere						
Japan						
	1999/00	2	92	0	94	0
	2000/01	2	84	0	86	0
	2001/02	2	90	0	92	0
United States						
	1999/00	762	17	106	381	292
	2000/01	907	33	113	383	444
	2001/02	865	20	110	385	390

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**FRESH LEMONS**

<b>Country/Year 3/</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Imports</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Consumption 2/</b>	<b>Processed</b>
	<b>(1,000 Metric tons)</b>				
<b>Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	764	109	106	475	292
2000/01	909	117	113	469	444
2001/02	867	110	110	477	390
<b>Total Northern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	2,881	176	575	1,448	1040
2000/01	3,186	202	491	1,507	1396
2001/02	2,973	206	441	1,490	1254
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>					
<b>Argentina</b>					
1999/00	1,165	0	205	82	878
2000/01	1,180	0	254	64	862
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>South Africa</b>					
1999/00	112	0	66	9	37
2000/01	120	0	60	20	40
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Southern Hemisphere</b>					
1999/00	1,277	0	271	91	915
2000/01	1,300	0	314	84	902
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total World</b>					
1999/00	4,158	176	846	1,539	1,955
2000/01	4,486	202	805	1,591	2,298
2001/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.



**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

**OTHER CITRUS**

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
(1,000 Metric tons)						
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Egypt 4/	1999/00	355	0	17	325	13
	2000/01	347	0	15	318	14
	2001/02	350	0	18	317	15
Israel	1999/00	11	0	8	3	0
	2000/01	15	0	9	6	0
	2001/02	14	0	9	5	0
Morocco	1999/00	10	0	0	10	0
	2000/01	10	0	0	10	0
	2001/02	10	0	0	10	0
Spain 5/	1999/00	15	0	1	0	14
	2000/01	14	0	1	0	13
	2001/02	15	0	0	0	15
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1999/00	391	0	26	338	27
	2000/01	386	0	25	334	27
	2001/02	389	0	27	332	30
Other Northern Hemisphere						
Cuba 4/						
	1999/00	14	0	0	14	0
	2000/01	14	0	0	14	0
	2001/02	10	0	0	10	0
Japan 6/	1999/00	90	0	0	87	3
	2000/01	85	0	0	82	3
	2001/02	83	0	0	80	3
Mexico 7/	1999/00	1,593	1	264	1,063	267
	2000/01	1,630	1	245	1,118	268
	2001/02	1,650	1	250	1,133	268
United States 7/						
	1999/00	24	161	4	177	4
	2000/01	10	188	4	193	1
	2001/02	6	180	4	178	4
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere						
	1999/00	1,721	162	268	1,341	274
	2000/01	1,739	189	249	1,407	272
	2001/02	1,749	181	254	1,401	275
Total Northern Hemisphere						
	1999/00	2,112	162	294	1,679	301
	2000/01	2,125	189	274	1,741	299
	2001/02	2,138	181	281	1,733	305

## **FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES**

**1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

### **OTHER CITRUS**

<b>Country/Year 3/</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Imports</b>	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Consumption 2/</b>	<b>Processed</b>
	<b>(1,000 Metric tons)</b>				
<b>Total World</b>					
1999/00	2,112	162	294	1,679	301
2000/01	2,125	189	274	1,741	299
2001/02	2,138	181	281	1,733	305

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

4/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties.

5/ Sour oranges.

6/ Summer oranges (Natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo).

7/ Limes.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FRESH ORANGES AND TEMPLES  
MARKETING YEARS \*

	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Destination					
	Metric tons				
Canada	200,989	202,009	90,605	163,840	159,324
Japan	124,857	129,289	50,185	106,144	113,631
Hong Kong	139,449	175,258	35,646	88,418	85,918
Korea; Republic of	31,978	26,540	15,579	68,320	81,780
Malaysia	21,401	20,140	9,390	16,345	26,446
China	127	3,196	54	10,842	26,369
Taiwan	18,517	27,549	17,292	17,293	19,673
Singapore	20,041	20,369	9,418	17,096	18,138
Mexico	5,218	6,318	6,620	8,426	11,457
Australia	10,348	11,213	3,993	9,032	9,198
New Zealand	6,310	7,754	3,359	3,624	5,948
Philippines	9,398	4,618	636	3,070	3,606
Indonesia	4,776	586	313	1,941	1,559
Vietnam	292	366	17	293	601
Chile	0	246	256	617	506
Other Countries	7,829	9,504	1,752	3,444	2,822
Grand Total	601,530	644,955	245,115	518,745	566,976

\*Marketing year November-October.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FRESH GRAPEFRUIT  
MARKETING YEARS \*

Destination	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2000/2001 Sept.-Oct.	2001/2002 Sept.-Oct.
Metric tons					
Japan	197,801	207,071	198,726	10,109	10,045
Canada	54,193	51,058	47,985	7,839	7,077
France	50,021	41,921	45,611	2,304	4,351
Netherlands	38,488	29,675	28,120	1,838	4,196
Germany	19,335	16,516	15,556	506	474
Taiwan	18,783	12,807	12,646	592	151
United Kingdom	19,238	11,954	12,491	1,099	1,445
Belgium-Luxembourg	12,487	8,641	9,394	715	2,407
Switzerland	882	3,403	2,838	141	275
Hong Kong	2,815	1,332	2,144	295	351
Other Countries	11,663	9,777	12,576	611	1,053
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>425,706</b>	<b>394,155</b>	<b>388,087</b>	<b>26,049</b>	<b>31,825</b>

\*Marketing year September-August.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FRESH LEMONS  
MARKETING YEARS 1997/1998 - 2000/2001 \*

Destination	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2000/2001 Aug.-Oct.	2001/2002 Aug.-Oct.
Metric tons					
Japan	73,088	69,654	70,238	12,253	11,863
Canada	25,354	22,551	25,719	3,807	1,920
Hong Kong	9,037	7,800	9,849	1,154	845
Korea; Republic of	2,409	2,795	3,497	744	927
Australia	1,523	1,051	1,399	101	8
China	0	160	782	78	27
Mexico	337	773	576	92	108
New Zealand	465	215	315	0	0
Singapore	591	295	284	17	36
Philippines	102	73	233	0	16
Other Countries	194	428	426	1	120
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>113,100</b>	<b>105,795</b>	<b>113,318</b>	<b>18,247</b>	<b>15,870</b>

\*Marketing year August -July.